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# The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1848

July 7, 1921, Temperature 81

Barometer 29.91

Rainfall 1.36 inch.

Humidity 78.

July 7, 1920, Temperature 60.

No. 18,304

四拜禮

號七月七年一十二百九千一英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1921.

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## TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Router's Service to the China Mail.)

### IRISH PEACE MOVES.

DE VALERA WILLING TO COME TO LONDON.

### AN IMPORTANT CONFERENCE.

LONDON, July 6.

General Smuts had a conference with Mr. Lloyd George, the Premier, Lord Birkenhead, the Lord Chancellor, Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Lord President of the Council, and Mr. Edward Shortt, Secretary of State for Home Affairs, in London this morning on the question of Irish peace. The papers state that Mr. De Valera is willing to attend a conference in London provided that there will be a neutral chairman, not Mr. Lloyd George.

### GENERAL SMUTS' IMPRESSIONS.

LONDON, July 7.

At a dinner to the members of the Imperial Conference in London, General Smuts declared that he found the people of Ireland divided into two classes—namely those in jail and those of the run. (Laughter.) He found himself in the latter category. (Laughter.) Irishmen had to admit that he could do it just as well as they (Cheers.) He humorously related his unsuccessful pursuit by pressmen from Euston to Dublin and back and expressed the opinion that the Irish question was soluble—(loud cheers)—if there was a better atmosphere, if they were not actuated by ancient antipathy but more goodwill and determination to wipe out what really was a stain on the Empire. (Cheers.)

### HOPEFUL OF SOLUTION.

Although not over sanguine he was hopeful for the sake of the Empire and Ireland and "this dear old country" that the question would be solved and the Empire freed from the imposition that in that ancient part of the United Kingdom there still existed violation of the fundamental principles on which the Empire rested. (Cheers.) He believed that the problem could be solved because he had seen it solved in his own country under circumstances not so bitter but nevertheless very difficult. The racial struggle went on in South Africa for a hundred years but finally in a spirit of large wisdom, of give and take, and forbearance the problem was solved and to-day South Africa was one of the happiest countries in the British Empire. (Cheers.)

### CONSTANTINOPLE PLOT.

RUSSIAN TRADE DELEGATION IMPLICATED.

### REVOLUTION PLANNED.

LONDON, July 6.

In the House of Commons at question time, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs stated that on June 29 the Commander-in-Chief at Constantinople had arrested 52 undesirable of whom 18 belonged to the Russian trade delegation. They were deported the same day. Sir John Harington's action was necessitated by the discovery of a plot to start a revolution in Constantinople beginning with his own assassination. He said that a note had been received from M. Krassin asking for an explanation, the reply to which was being considered. Mr. Cecil Harmsworth deprecated further discussion and promised to investigate.

### MEDITERRANEAN FLEET READY.

MALTA, July 6.

The continual movement of warships from Malta to the East is regarded as indicating that the situation in Constantinople is viewed with anxiety. Almost the whole of the Mediterranean Fleet is now concentrated at or within easy reach of Constantinople.

### WAR CRIMINAL CASES.

TWO YEARS FOR CAPTAIN WHO SHOT PRISONERS.

LEIPZIG, July 6.

The first of the French war criminal cases has been concluded. General Stenger has been acquitted on a charge of ordering the shooting of prisoners taken in battle. Captain Crusius, charged with shooting prisoners "was convicted of manslaughter" and sentenced to two years imprisonment and the loss of right to wear uniform.

### HOME CRICKET.

AUSTRALIANS PLAY LANCASHIRE.

LONDON, July 6.

At Manchester the weather was dull but breezy. There were 14,000 spectators. The wicket was perfect. Lancashire made 22, a poor display against the bowling. Gregory took five wickets for 41 runs; and Hendry four for 30. The Australians made 194 for six. Barclay made 71, including ten fours, giving three chances.

Cambridge beat Oxford by an innings and 24 runs.

### PEACE FOR RAILWAYS.

NO DANGER OF A STRIKE IN AUGUST.

LONDON, July 6.

Mr. Thomas speaking at the railwaymen's conference at Newcastle said that they wanted peace for the railway service. He saw no danger of a railway strike in August but the directors must meet the men in a fair spirit.

### EXPRESS TRAIN DERAILED.

SIX KILLED AND 25 INJURED THROUGH FOUL PLAY.

BRUSSELS, July 6.

Six persons were killed and 25 injured through the derailing of the Amsterdam-Paris express between Tournai and Brussels today. Inquiry indicates foul play as bolts were removed from the rails.

### SPANISH CABINET CRISIS SETTLED.

MINISTERS OF FINANCE AND JUSTICE SUSPENDED.

MADRID, July 6.

The ministerial crisis has been settled. The old cabinet remains except the ministers of finance and justice who have been suspended.

## THE DOLLAR.

To-day's closing rate 2/7 3/8

To-day's opening rate 2/7 3/8

## SPECIAL CABLE

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.

A SINGAPORE PETITION.

"POSITION THOROUGHLY SOUND."

[China Mail Special.]

SINGAPORE, July 6.

The local manager of the Banque Industrielle de Chine which has suspended payment states that a group of important local creditors is preparing petition to get a receiver appointed for the Singapore Branch. As far as this branch is concerned the position is thoroughly sound.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

WELL DONE, THE GOVERNOR!

[To the Editor of the "China Mail."]

Dear Mr. Editor,

I am surprised at the very few letters in your, and the other local newspapers in support of the right and proper stand, His Excellency the Governor, has taken in regard to the question of rents, leases, etc., so as to prevent any further exploitation of the residents by the local speculators and gamblers in house-property—such as the various Chinese syndicates etc. of recent origin—encouraged to the fullest extent by the Managing Directors of the Hongkong Land Investment Co., who are not, and never have been the Angels that the Acting Secretary of this Company tried to make out in a late issue of your newspaper.

Personally, I should have seen hundreds of letters in the press from foreign residents expressing gratitude to H.E. for the manly attitude he has adopted on this heart-burning, and very acute question, one that absorbs about one-third of the ordinary foreign residents' salaries, and is a very vital item to every one, who is not his own landlord.

Some of our landlords—foreign and Chinese—erected properties 30 years ago, when everything (bricks, wood, lime, labour, etc.) was very cheap, and charged a fair rental. I have no doubt, to cover cost of land building, overhead charges, and depreciation so that those same houses if still owned by the original people would stand in their books as of no value—all being written off in the course of these 30 years, and I am quite safe in asserting that the rentals of such old tenements, of no book value, are now from two to three times as high, as that charged when they were built.

I have to thank H.E. very warmly as one resident, for the position he has taken up against the clique, that has ruled this Colony too long to the detriment of other residents, and, it is real, good news to see the end of this combination in sight.

Now, if H.E. will only assist the general body of residents outside the inner circle to have a real vote in the election of members of the L. C. by extending the franchise instead of looking at the matter in a non-sympathetic way he will find many good men ready to do what they can for the Colony's best interests with no axes of their own to grind.

All the world, and all our Colonies are getting more freedom in many ways, and I hope H.E. may see his way clear to help the residents of this little dot, to have similar privileges conferred upon them in a nice, broad-minded manner.

Yours etc.

"Residents."

Hongkong, July 6, 1921.

## TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The telegrams quoted below were received by the American Consulate General from the Manila Observatory.

3:30 p.m. yesterday.

Typhoon in about 112 deg. Long. K. 16 deg. Lat. N. moving W.N.W. 5:00 a.m. to-day.

Typhoon in about 110 deg. Long. K. 16 deg. Lat. N. moving West.

At noon to-day a warning was issued at the Harbour Office to the effect that a typhoon of intense force was approaching in a West-North-Westerly direction from Lat. 20° N. Long. 120° E.

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## ANNOUNCEMENT.

The wedding of the Rev. E. W. L. Martin of St. John's Hall and Miss Kathleen Stewart of St. Paul's Hotel is announced to take place in St. John's Cathedral on Tuesday next, 12th inst., at 5 p.m.

## The China Mail.

TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1921.

## SIGN, PLEASE.

One used to hear that in the shops at Home, you know. We had bought something, frequently not the thing we went in for. The thoughtless young lady wrapped it up, and scribbled on a piece of paper, and added to the affable person in the frock-coat, "Sign, Please." And we paid with real money, gold or silver, and had no idea that there could really be a war like the one that came, and is still going on, and looks like going on for ever—for nations cannot be considered cured until the scars are gone. However, all that is beside the mark, and "Sign, Please" for Hongkong so-day means that petition to Parliament for what is called Constitutional Reform. That was a handy title at one time, and is not even now misdescriptive, but it has become, so to speak, shop-soiled. This is a petition for Fair Representation. It is a petition to make Hongkong safer for Democracy. It is a petition against Departmental Prussianism. It is a petition to release the Colony from archaic shackles, and bring us up to date. It is a petition for a necessary political Spring Cleaning. It is a petition to Right a Wrong. It is not a petition for a perfect Constitution—that is why so many of us have been lukewarm in our support

of the agitation that led up to it—but it is a petition to delete the more glaringly unconstitutional features of our so-called constitution. So, "Sign, please."

It is well drawn up. It would have been difficult to make it shorter, impossible to put it more clearly. It is a reasonable request well reasoned and none need hesitate to associate his name with it. It tells the Members of Parliament, whose salient characteristic is ignorance of things outside England, a few impressive facts about Hongkong, and shows them that we are something more than a handful of white beachcombers living on a red dot on the map of China. Therefore, "Sign, please." Although we cannot endorse the claim that the Chamber of Commerce as a body is "entitled" to direct representation, and would rather see a more "whole-hog" reform as regards the franchise, we can agree that as things are, it is perhaps wiser to ask for progress one step at a time. The best part of the petition is that which shows how far we have been allowed, or rather forced, to lag behind other Crown Colonies—some of them of far less importance. The petition is actually asking for less than places like Bermuda, British Guiana, Honduras, Cyprus, Jamaica, and Malta already enjoy. That should wake the Members of Parliament up, and lead to enquiries by them as to what the Colonial Office has been up to. It is perhaps fortunate, though, we never expected to have to say so, that Winston Churchill is the man to heckle. Some of them will enjoy heckling him, so we have a more sporting chance even than usual. There is only this one way of getting a move on, when officialdom has made up its mind not to move, and that is to employ the moral force of public opinion at Home, and to bring its pressure to bear upon the bureaucrats who are glad to take our money, under pretence of serving us, but really loathe us and fear us. A re-

form quite as important as that now petitioned for will yet be demanded, that is the election of Crown Colony governors. The fact that this is not in the petition is, perhaps, another excellent reason why you should sign it. "Sign, please."

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A clean bill of health was returned for the Colony yesterday.

Mr. R. Hitchens has passed his examination as second mate (a.s.)

A special offer in white boots and shoes is made by Messrs. Macintosh & Co., Ltd., in our advertising columns.

To-morrow the Wiltshire Regiment will celebrate the Battle of Trones Wood on lines similar to those followed last year.

Working on a ship in the course of construction at Kowloon Docks, a man accidentally fell into the bottom of the vessel last night, receiving injuries serious enough to require treatment at the hospital.

For the unlawful possession at Tsimshatsui of 1,500 dutiable "Sparrow" brand cigarettes, a Chinese charged by Sergeant Lane this morning was fined \$50, or five weeks' hard labour by Magistrate Orme. The cigarettes, which were found in a rattan basket the defendant was carrying, were confiscated.

Following a supposed assault by a fare, a ricksha coolie was found lying unconscious outside the Leong Sing Restaurant, in Hill Street, West Point, last night. He was removed to the Government Civil Hospital where at first his condition was considered serious, internal injuries being suspected. This morning he was pronounced to be out of danger, and should be fit for discharge in a couple of days' time.

Charged by Inspector Blackman, of No. 2 Police Station, with the unlawful possession of two pieces of black, a Chinese informed Magistrate Orme that he was walking on the beach last night when the wind blew the planks in from the sea. He picked them up with the intention of taking them home to use as firewood. The Inspector said that when brought to the station, the planks were quite dry and the Magistrate having decided to convict, added that the defendant had a previous conviction in 1914, when he had been banished for five years. This the defendant stubbornly denied until Sergeant Vincent produced his photograph. Sentence of 21 days with hard labour was passed.

A report regarded with suspicion by the police was made last night by a Hangchow shop coolie who alleged that while he was on his way to Kowloon City to buy pork for his master he was accosted near a match at the top of the hill by two men, one of whom threatened him with a knife while the other bound his hands and feet with a stout piece of rope. According to his story they then searched his pockets, stealing \$11 belonging to his master. After the robbers had escaped down the hill in the direction of Ngau Shewan, a grass cutter passed the spot and released him. The police favour the theory that the man misappropriated the money and invented the story of the robbery to explain his disappearance.

## NANNING BOMBED.

TUCHUN'S YAMEN REPORTED HIT.

## LATEST CANTON NEWS.

Two Cantonese aeroplanes flew over Nanning twice during this week. It is reported that three bombs were dropped on the second trip causing considerable damage to Lu Yung-ting's Yamen and that one of the bombs landed in Chong Ho-street. The Kwangsi troops were terrified and desertions are daily reported. This is the substance of a telegram received by a private business house in Canton from its agents in Nanning. The Director of the Aviation Bureau is testing another new machine which will be sent to the front some time this week. It is the largest machine that the Bureau has, having a seating capacity for 20 persons, says the Canton Times.

## RUMOURS DENIED.

"Contrary to rumours—purposefully spread by the agents of Kwangsi militarists in Hongkong solely for the foreign papers—that the Cantonese have been defeated in the southern western section of the province, we are informed by military headquarters that the Cantonese troops are taking the offensive against the invaders, and that the invaders are retreating in great disorder into their own territory, says our Canton contemporary. Kowchow and several other cities have already been recaptured, while the enemy troops are being subjected to a rear attack by the troops sent by General Ngai Bong-ping, from Tung Shan, which recently fell into the hands of General Ngai's troops."

## TROUBLE AT SEA.

## THE "TIKEMBANG" AFFAIR.

## PASSENGERS RELEASED.

The Crown having agreed with the solicitors for the defence that the crime of conspiracy, under the English Act, was not extraditable under the treaty, Magistrate Lindsell yesterday afternoon discharged the fugitives in the case in which one Chinese member of the crew of the J. C. J. L. s.s. "Tikembang," and nine Chinese passengers were charged on extradition warrants with having conspired together to revolt against the authority of Captain Bouman, while the vessel was on the high seas between Java and Hongkong, between June 3 and 5.

The trouble was alleged to have started with a fight between a Chinese member of the crew, and a Javanese cook, in which the Chinese got the worse of the argument because the Javanese was said to have been helped by one of his countrymen. This had the effect of incensing the Chinese passengers who made representation to the Captain. The latter investigated the matter, and finding the Javanese to be the aggressor, decided on a form of punishment which, however, did not satisfy the Chinese who demanded that the Javanese be tied to the mast and lashed. When Captain Bouman refused to consider such a drastic form of punishment, the Chinese were alleged to have threatened the Captain and his European officers with "consequences."

Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Crown Solicitor, applied for the men's extradition, Mr. M. K. Lo and Mr. Leo D'Almada, who each appeared for five of the fugitives, opposed the application on the ground that there was no precedent for the case. They also held that one member of the crew could not be guilty of revolt.

At the last hearing, it will be remembered, the Magistrate found that "the attitude of a number of passengers, headed by the fugitives, was exceedingly truculent and menacing," but that a menacing attitude accompanied by threats, was not sufficient to constitute a revolt, and that "some definite act of violence must be proved before a charge of revolt can be established."

Conspiracy to revolt there perhaps was, but there was no actual revolt.

However, the Magistrate detained the fugitives, on bail, pending the arrival of a definite charge from the Netherlands India Government who, Mr. Wakeman said, were making the extradition requisition. Upon entering a protest, the solicitors for the defence were promised opportunity to consider and later argue the legal aspects of this detention.

When the case was called yesterday, nine of the fugitives lined up before the Magistrate, the other man having been discharged at the last hearing because he had not been identified by any of the witnesses as a participant in the disturbance.

Replying to the Magistrate, Mr. Wakeman said that no requisition had yet been received from the Netherlands India Government.

Mr. D'Almada: Your Worship will remember that you gave your decision that there was no revolt, but only conspiracy to revolt.

The Magistrate: Well, there was some evidence of conspiracy.

Mr. D'Almada: I immediately urged, and Mr. Lo supported me, that in view of that decision the fugitives were entitled to their discharge on several grounds which I then mentioned. Since then, Mr. Lo has written to the Crown Solicitor asking whether he agrees with us.

(1.)—That a crime to be extraditable must be included in the list of crimes, not only of the Extradition Acts, but also of the particular Extradition Treaty, and

(2.)—That conspiracy to revolt is not within the Treaty between the Netherlands and England.

Mr. Wakeman's reply was: "I agree with your views as contained in your letter," so that with regard to those two points, the Crown is with us. There is the third point, raised by your Worship, that the words "any other crime" appear in Article II. of the Treaty. On that I communicated with Mr. Wakeman and he intimated that in his opinion that portion of the Section was not applicable. That being so, I cannot see what other course can be left to your Worship except to discharge the fugitives. Not having found "revolt" to be proved the warrant before you now is a nullity and the fugitives are not really before you at all.

Mr. Lo agreed and said it was no use taking evidence on the warrant before the Court unless that warrant was something more than "a scrap of paper." It would be nothing else, than a miscarriage of justice, or, at all events, a great hardship on the fugitives, to be retained for "conspiracy to revolt" when it was agreed that that was not an extraditable

BLAZON TYPE NOT NECESSARY.

(HAMBURG) Colic and Diarrhoea on Bombay needs no glaring headlines to attract the public eye. The simple statement that all chemists sell it is sufficient, as every family knows. It has been used for many years and is just what its name implies. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

## THEATRE ROYAL.

## H. B. WARING COMPANY.

## "DON" LAST NIGHT.

Rarely is it that a Hongkong audience will forego the well-earned scramble for hats and coats to remain seated after the final fall of the curtain to applaud a performance. This unusual tribute was paid to the H. B. Waring Company in the Theatre Royal last night after their splendid presentation of "Don," a recent London success, including a character actually created by Mr. Charles Quartermaine. Perhaps never before was this signal honour better deserved. The play, one or two minor blemishes excepted—the undue emphasis on matters religious in the last act, for instance—was admirably, always interesting and frequently amusing. The acting, even for the Waring Company, who have taught local theatregoers to expect good things, was unusually fine, all the players without exception making the most of their respective parts. The scenery was worthy of the production.

The plot was simple but clever. A quixotic young poet having acted on a chivalrous impulse to rescue the sensitive, helpless wife of a religious fanatic from a life of miserable neglect and mental anguish, has taken her to the home of his father, the rector of Oldwick, when the irate husband arrives to add his strident voice to the general clamour raised by the outraged canon and the equally incensed parents of the young man's fiancée, all of whom chance to be gathered at the rectory.

When natural suspicions, common to all except his betrothed, have been dissipated the young man finds vindication for his impetuous action in the happy return of a less disconsolate wife to a more tractable husband, and reward for his courage in the devotion of his fiancée. This happy result, however, is not achieved before many biting words have been spoken and the venturesome poet has been threatened with a revolver by the infuriated husband. The detail of the play, the wordy warfare and the amusing recitatives that all contributed so greatly to its success, there is no room to mention here.

As already mentioned, the part of "Don," the tragic young poet created by Mr. Charles Quartermaine in London. The reason for its immediate success was obvious at once last night. Mr. Quartermaine invested it with his own personality and made a character study of unusual skill.

His bearing in the tense scenes in the last act, when threatened with a revolver was particularly fine. Miss Jeannette Sherwin's natural charm contributed in no small measure to the happy impression created by her finished portrayal of the young man's fiancée, Miss Edith Smith was convincing as the fainting, overworked wife and Mr. Frank Vosper as her truculent husband, the embittered religious fanatic. Mr. C. W. Hulse earned great favour as the choleric father, spluttering and raging at the slightest affront to his dignity. As his wife, a cynical woman of the world, Miss May Hallatt was characteristically good, while Miss Alcy Reel as the doting mother was excellent, always tenderly, if volubly, solicitous.

Mr. Christian Morrow gave a very capable portrayal of the typical country rector. Miss Madeline Grande played the part of Fanny, the maid.

The lively selections played by the Band of the Wiltshire Regiment during the intervals were much appreciated. To-night the Company will present "Merely Mary Ann."

## YAU MATI SHOOTING AFFRAY.

## NOTORIOUS ROBBER CHIEF CAUGHT?

## INTERESTING RUMOUR.

There is persistent rumour among the Chinese to-day, that the man, reported to have been found by the police lying in a pool of blood outside No. 52, Reclamation Street, Yau mati with three bullet wounds in his body, is Li Pook Lun, a notorious robber chief responsible for many robberies and murders in the Kowloon district, Chinese territory.

crime, and the extraditable crime of revolt had been found not proven.

Mr. Wakeman, in reply to the Magistrate, said he could only repeat that as the law stood, "we must wait for the requisition."

The Magistrate: Do you agree that conspiracy, in this particular case, is not extraditable?

Mr. Wakeman: It is not.

The Magistrate: I do not see, then, what I can wait for.

Mr. Wakeman: We are simply in the middle of the proceedings. There is further evidence to call.

Mr. Lo: Only on technicalities. The Magistrate said that, since the law officers of the Crown agreed with the defence that the crime of conspiracy, under the English Act, was not extraditable under the treaty, he had no course open except to discharge the fugitives and he accordingly did so.

## THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

## JAPAN'S ATTITUDE OUTLINED.

## RELATIONS WITH AMERICA.

## FOREIGN OFFICE COMMUNIQUE.

Japan's attitude towards the Anglo-Japanese alliance is defined in the following official statement, issued by the Japanese Foreign Office, which has been made available by the local Japanese Consul-General for publication.

"A commencement has not yet been made with negotiations in respect of continuation of the alliance between Great Britain and Japan. Yet work of propaganda appears already to have been set on foot with the object of misrepresenting the effect which the alliance is likely to produce upon the United States. By no stretch of imagination can it be honestly said that the alliance was ever designed or remotely intended as an instrument of hostility or even defence against the United States. The Anglo-Japanese alliance in its history of nearly twenty years has twice been renewed. In each case the fundamental policy underlying it has remained unchanged. It aims permanently to reserve and to consolidate the general peace of the Far East. The original agreement of 1902 in line with that policy was designed to localize any war which might be forced upon either contracting party in defence of its defined interests or its vital security. It was made at a time when China was under the menace of foreign aggression and the United States, showing the utmost friendliness towards both parties to the alliance, viewed the compact with sympathy and approval.

In 1905 when the alliance was renewed and revised to meet the changed conditions that followed the Russo-Japanese war no thought occurred to the statesmen of either country that the United States might possibly become the potential enemy of either and for that reason and alone no provision was inserted taking so remote a contingency into consideration. The Alliance was again revised in 1911 and Article 4 of that agreement contains the following provision: "Should either high contracting party, conclude a treaty of general arbitration with a third power—it is agreed that nothing in this agreement shall entail upon such contracting party an obligation to go to war with the power with whom such treaty of arbitration is in force." That provision in its relation to the United States has often been made the subject of conflicting interpretations. To the practical mind, however, the circumstances which led up to its inclusion should at once suffice to remove all doubt as to its significance. That idea of revising the alliance in 1911 was conceived primarily with the object of facilitating the negotiations which were known to be then in progress between London and Washington for the conclusion of a general arbitration treaty.

Neither Japan nor Great Britain has ever contemplated under the alliance any cases of federal prejudice or inimical to the interests of the United States and any plan designed to remove the possibility of armed conflict between the United States and Great Britain was of course agreeable to Japan. It was in pursuance of this policy that the quoted provision of Article 4 was adopted. The same policy inspires Japan as strongly to-day as ever before. It has not in any degree been affected by the fact that the Anglo-American general arbitration treaty failed to secure the approval of the United States Senate. Nor is it practically necessary to carry on the legal analysis of the question as to whether or not the Peace Commission Treaty signed and ratified by the United States and Great Britain in 1914 should be continued as a general arbitration treaty within the meaning of Article 4 of the Anglo-Japanese agreement. For apart from that question it was already well understood at the time of negotiating the existing agreement that the alliance should in no case be directed against the United States.

In explanation of Japan's attitude, Count Uchida, the Japanese Foreign Minister, made the following statement to the Budget Committee of the Japanese House of Representatives on February 4, 1921: "So far as I understand, when Article 4 of the treaty (Anglo-Japanese) was inserted, the United States was specifically in mind, and therefore as practical matter the question whether the general arbitration treaty mentioned in Article 4 has been ratified by the United States or not makes no particular difference. In other words, looking at the matter from a broad point of view, we can safely say that already at the time of the conclusion of the treaty (Anglo-Japanese Alliance) it was understood that there should be no application of this treaty to the United States. Japan is naturally anxious to strengthen the tie of friendship and loyal co-operation between herself and the British Empire, which she regards as of the utmost importance to the stability of the Far East. At the same time it is the firm and determined policy of Japan to permit nothing to hamper her traditional relations of good understanding with the United States.

## BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.

## PETITION FOR WINDING UP.

## INTERNATIONAL SAVING SOCIETY'S POSITION.

The first public move made by the local branch of the Banque Industrielle de Chine since it suspended payment was the publication to-day of advertisements announcing that a petition for the winding-up in Hongkong of the Banque Industrielle de Chine will be heard at the Supreme Court on July 19. Any creditor or contributory of the Bank desirous of supporting or opposing the making of an order can attend the Court for that purpose and may obtain a copy of the petition by making application to the solicitors of the Bank, Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, No. 1 Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong. Full particulars are given in our advertising columns.

It is interesting to note that while in Hongkong the local branch is approaching the Supreme Court through its solicitors, in Singapore it is a group of important local creditors who are preparing a petition to have a receiver appointed. Our Singapore correspondent adds that as far as that branch is concerned the position is thoroughly sound. While no definite statement has been made locally it is generally considered that the Hongkong branch is in a fairly sound position.

Bondholders of the International Savings Society (a public company registered in the Shanghai French Concession) will be interested to learn that a letter received locally gives assurance that the affairs of the Banque Industrielle de Chine do not involve the Savings Society. The Society's bankers in Shanghai are the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and the Banque de l'Indo Chine, and whatever funds it had with the Banque Industrielle de Chine were withdrawn long before the crisis occurred. As far as Hongkong is concerned the Banque Industrielle was only acting as the Society's collecting agent and all funds were remitted to its head office with the exception of about \$1,000 retained here to meet local payments. The Society is making arrangements with another bank in Hongkong to collect for it. In the meantime all premiums should be sent direct to the Canton office.

## JUNK CAPSIZES.

A passenger junk coming out of the Yau mati typhoon shelter about 7.30 yesterday morning, was capsized about 300 yards off the breakwater by a sudden gust of strong wind. The crew, seven in number, were thrown into the sea, but were speedily rescued by the Yau mati ferry launch, the "Feengan." All their property, however, was lost. The junk is not damaged, and can be saved.

## ENGLISH MAIL ARRIVES.

Letters which left London on June 2 arrived at Hongkong by the s.s. "Gregory Apex" to-day. A newspaper mail of the same date was expected to arrive by the s.s. "Mishima Maru" later in the day.

The Captain's Cup played over Relief Course at Fanling last week and was won by Capt. M. Glover, who returned a card of 91-12-79. Other cards returned were—E. J. R. Mitchell (4) 81; G. W. Sewell (18) 82; D. J. Valentine (8) 85.

She is satisfied that these two relations are in no way incompatible, but on the contrary, are complementary and even essential to each other.

## JAPAN AND CHINA.

"Charges" have sometimes been made that the Alliance tends to encourage progressive design on the part of Japan in China. If this were the case, it would be contrary to the preamble of the agreement which provides for the preservation of the common interests of all Powers in China by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China. Japan fully realizes that any such ventures of aggression would be not only hopeless of attainment but destructive of her own security and welfare. She sincerely wishes for China the early and stable Government. She desires to cultivate relations with that country along the path of mutual respect and helpfulness. Her vast commercial interests alone, even were there no other consideration involved, point unmistakably to the wisdom of such a policy. This is the basic principle of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. The influence of the Alliance has been in no single instance exercised in an adverse direction.







## SHIPPING

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Sailings: To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.  
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 8 p.m.

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To Macao: Daily at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays at 8 a.m. only).  
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Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. T. S. Cook &amp; Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

## DODWELL &amp; COMPANY, LTD.

## REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK &amp; BOSTON.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

S.S. "BOLTON CASTLE".....Sailing on or about 2nd August.

## LLOYD TRIESTINO

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING  
FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

FROMS having been re opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE, AND TRIESTE.  
Via SINGAPORE, PENANG and COLOMBO.S.S. "CILICIA".....Sailing on or about 10th August.  
Cargo only.

## FOR SHANGHAI.

S.S. "CILICIA".....Sailing end of July.  
Passengers Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to

SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS  
FROM COLOMBOS.S. "UMKOZI".....Sailing about July 30th.  
Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to:-

DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD., Agents.

## OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM &amp; HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

BUENOS AIRES—Río de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, Durban &amp; Cape Town via Singapore. Passenger Service.

COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

INDUS MARU.....Wednesday, 13th July.

DELI &amp; SINGAPORE VIA SAIGON &amp; SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.

KISHU MARU.....Monday, 1st August.

SYDNEY &amp; MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Island.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE &amp; TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Japan.

DAIRY—Regular fortnightly passenger service touching at intermediate ports in Japan taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

ARABIA MARU.....Saturday, 9th July.

ARIZONA MARU.....Wednesday, 20th July.

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

HAWANA MARU.....Thursday, 14th July.

NEW ORLEANS VIA SUEZ.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe direct.

KEELUNG VIA SWATOW &amp; AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

KAIJO MARU.....Sunday, 10th July.

TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

SOSUO MARU.....Thursday, 14th July.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to:-

Y. YASUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

## NEW YORK DIRECT.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE

## "BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LD. &amp; CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LD.)

AND

## AMERICAN &amp; MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LD.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"CITY OF NORWICH".....Via Suez Canal.....9th July.

\*Calls at Boston.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD., HONGKONG.

HONGKONG &amp; CANTON REIS &amp; CO., CANTON.

## CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE.

For AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA &amp; SANDAKAN.

"VICTORIA".....20th August.

For Freight and Passage, apply to:-

THE CHINA &amp; AUSTRALIA S.S. CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 2307 112, Cornhill Road Central.

## SHIPPING

## C. N. O. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| FOR                           | STEAMERS | SO SAIL               |
|-------------------------------|----------|-----------------------|
| AMOI AND SHANGHAI             | SHANGHAI | Today at 4 p.m.       |
| SWATOW AND SINGAPORE          | SHANGHAI | July 8, at 10 a.m.    |
| AMOI, MANILA, CEBU AND ILOILO | SHANGHAI | July 8, at 8 p.m.     |
| SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN         | SHANGHAI | July 10, at 10 a.m.   |
| SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN         | SHANGHAI | July 10, at 8 p.m.    |
| SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN         | SHANGHAI | July 12, at 10 a.m.   |
| SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN         | SHANGHAI | July 12, at 8 p.m.    |
| SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN         | SHANGHAI | July 14, at 10 a.m.   |
| SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN         | SHANGHAI | July 14, at 8 p.m.    |
| SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN         | SHANGHAI | July 16, at 10 a.m.   |
| SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN         | SHANGHAI | July 16, at 8 p.m.    |
| SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN         | SHANGHAI | July 18, at 10 a.m.   |
| SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN         | SHANGHAI | July 18, at 8 p.m.    |
| SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN         | SHANGHAI | July 20, at 10 a.m.   |
| SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN         | SHANGHAI | July 20, at 8 p.m.    |
| SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN         | SHANGHAI | July 22, at 10 a.m.   |
| SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN         | SHANGHAI | July 22, at 8 p.m.    |
| SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN         | SHANGHAI | July 24, at 10 a.m.   |
| SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN         | SHANGHAI | July 24, at 8 p.m.    |
| SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN         | SHANGHAI | July 26, at 10 a.m.   |
| SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN         | SHANGHAI | July 26, at 8 p.m.    |
| SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN         | SHANGHAI | July 28, at 10 a.m.   |
| SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN         | SHANGHAI | July 28, at 8 p.m.    |
| SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN         | SHANGHAI | July 30, at 10 a.m.   |
| SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN         | SHANGHAI | July 30, at 8 p.m.    |
| SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN         | SHANGHAI | August 1, at 10 a.m.  |
| SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN         | SHANGHAI | August 1, at 8 p.m.   |
| SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN         | SHANGHAI | August 3, at 10 a.m.  |
| SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN         | SHANGHAI | August 3, at 8 p.m.   |
| SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN         | SHANGHAI | August 5, at 10 a.m.  |
| SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN         | SHANGHAI | August 5, at 8 p.m.   |
| SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN         | SHANGHAI | August 7, at 10 a.m.  |
| SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN         | SHANGHAI | August 7, at 8 p.m.   |
| SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN         | SHANGHAI | August 9, at 10 a.m.  |
| SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN         | SHANGHAI | August 9, at 8 p.m.   |
| SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN         | SHANGHAI | August 11, at 10 a.m. |
| SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN         | SHANGHAI | August 11, at 8 p.m.  |
| SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN         | SHANGHAI | August 13, at 10 a.m. |
| SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN         | SHANGHAI | August 13, at 8 p.m.  |
| SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN         | SHANGHAI | August 15, at 10 a.m. |
| SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN         | SHANGHAI | August 15, at 8 p.m.  |
| SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN         | SHANGHAI | August 17, at 10 a.m. |
| SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN         | SHANGHAI | August 17, at 8 p.m.  |
| SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN         | SHANGHAI | August 19, at 10 a.m. |
| SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN         | SHANGHAI | August 19, at 8 p.m.  |
| SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN         | SHANGHAI | August 21, at 10 a.m. |
| SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN         | SHANGHAI | August 21, at 8 p.m.  |
| SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN         | SHANGHAI | August 23, at 10 a.m. |
| SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN         | SHANGHAI | August 23, at 8 p.m.  |
| SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN         | SHANGHAI | August 25, at 10 a.m. |
| SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN         | SHANGHAI | August 25, at 8 p.m.  |
| SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN         | SHANGHAI | August 27, at 10 a.m. |
| SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN         | SHANGHAI | August 27, at 8 p.m.  |
| SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN         | SHANGHAI | August 29, at 10 a.m. |
| SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN         | SHANGHAI | August 29, at 8 p.m.  |
| SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN         | SHANGHAI | August 31, at 10 a.m. |
| SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN         | SHANGHAI | August 31, at 8 p.m.  |

Saloon accommodation and ships. Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all European and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed at Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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For VICTORIA, B.O. AND SEATTLE.

Calling Shanghai—Kobe—Yokohama.

Leave HONGKONG. Arrive SEATTLE.

S.S. "WHEATLAND MONTANA".....July 10th.....Sept. 2nd.

S.S. "SILVER STATE".....Aug. 10th.....Sept. 2nd.

S.S. "CROOKED".....Aug. 10th.....Sept. 2nd.

S.S. "KEYSTONE STATE".....Sept. 2nd.....Oct. 2nd.

S.S. "WENATCHIE".....Oct. 2nd.....Oct. 2nd.

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT.

Calling Shanghai—Kobe—Yokohama.

S.S. "COAXET".....July 22nd.

S.S. "MONTAGUE".....August 7th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland common point Passenger and Freight Particulars.

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Via Panama

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AGENTS

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FOR SINGAPORE DIRECT.

CADARUTTA.....Sailing July 14th.

FREIGHT ONLY.

FOR SAIGON-SINGAPORE-JAVA PORTS.

LAKE ONAWA.....Sailing Aug. 3rd.

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S. BOARD.

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Sailings subject to alteration.

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Ports of call:—Batavia, Samarang, Soerabaya, Macassar and Balikpapan.

S.S. "MACASSAR MARU".....Sailing on or about 28th July.

FOR JAPAN.

Ports of call:—Mojji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.

S.S. "SAMARANG MARU".....Sailing on or about 17th July.

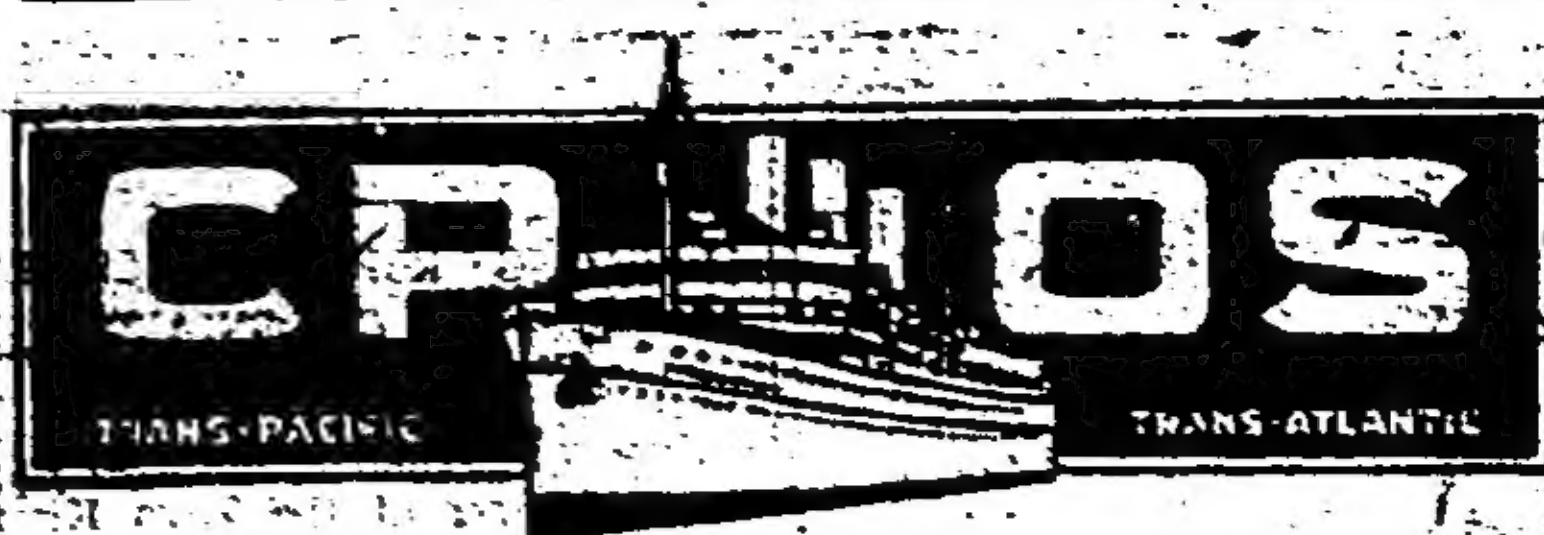
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TO ENGLAND

S.S. Japan July 13 Aug. 3 E. France Aug. 13 Aug. 19

S.S. Asia July 21 Aug. 8 E. France Aug. 13 Aug. 19

S.S. Bessie Aug. 15 Sept. 8 E. Britain Sept. 10 Sept. 16

S.S. Montague Aug. 22 Sept. 15 E. Britain Sept. 10 Sept. 16

S.S. Asia Sept. 15 Oct. 9 E. France Oct. 18 Oct. 23

S.S. Japan Sept. 20 Oct. 11 E. France Oct. 18 Oct. 23

S.S. Bessie Oct. 13 Oct. 21 E. Britain Nov. 11 Nov. 20

S.S. Montague Oct. 25 Nov. 19 E. Britain Nov. 23 Dec. 4

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Three Transcontinental Trains Daily.

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INCORPORATED IN U.S.A.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu

S.S. "NILE" S.S. "CHINA" S.S. "NANKING"

July 15th Aug. 5th Sept. 9th

HONGKONG TO MANILA

S.S. "NANKING" August 5th

HONGKONG TO SINGAPORE

S.S. "CHINA" S.S. "NILE"

July 22nd September 15th

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all ports in United States &amp; Canada

also

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FOR

LONDON, GLASGOW, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, CITY OF BRISBANE

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

## NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

## VESSELS DUE.

## FROM SHANGHAI.

|                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| July 8—P. & O. | Dilwara.         |
| 8—R. F.        | Kurydama.        |
| 8—R. F.        | Hoboc.           |
| 22—R. F.       | Knights Templar. |
| 22—R. F.       | Atrona.          |
| 22—R. F.       | Ascania.         |
| 22—R. F.       | City of Canton.  |

## FROM JAPAN.

|       |             |              |
|-------|-------------|--------------|
| July  | 8—N. Y. K.  | Tokoro Maru. |
|       | 12—R. F.    | Torilla.     |
|       | 15—C. O. J. | Yakush.      |
|       | 18—R. F.    | Yakuts.      |
|       | 18—R. F.    | Mentor.      |
|       | 23—P. & O.  | Sanjima.     |
|       | 23—P. & O.  | Syria.       |
|       | 24—P. & O.  | Tokoro Maru. |
| Aug.  | 5—P. & O.   | Kajia.       |
|       | 15—R. F.    | Tokoro Maru. |
|       | 18—P. & O.  | Maria.       |
|       | 19—R. F.    | Cyclips.     |
|       | 27—P. & O.  | S. Albans.   |
| Sept. | 5—P. & O.   | Kent.        |
|       | 5—R. F.     | Neocum.      |
|       | 13—R. F.    | Calcha.      |
|       | 16—P. & O.  | Khyber.      |
|       | 18—P. & O.  | Sondia.      |
| Oct.  | 10—R. F.    | Nova.        |
|       | 13—P. & O.  | Sardinia.    |
|       | 27—P. & O.  | Nora.        |
| Nov.  | 10—P. & O.  | Karnala.     |



**SHIPPING**

\_\_\_\_\_



## NEWS SECRETS.

## SIGNING THE PEACE TREATY.

## HOW THE NEWS WAS SENT TO LONDON.

In a lecture on International Telegraphic News to students of journalism at London University, Sir Rodrick Jones, Chairman and Managing Director of Reuters' (Limited), said that so-called scoops were rarely the result of good luck. They were more often the result of weeks or months of careful preparation, direct or indirect, of swift decision, and of particularly swift action the moment the news became news.

Sometimes that moment took one by surprise and might find one unprepared. It was then that the really efficient correspondent showed his worth. He brushed aside everything, he sacrificed everything, he subordinated everything, to rushing his news to the telephone, or to the telegraph, or both, and to being ahead of his rivals if only by a single minute. If by five or fifteen minutes so much the better.

The most dramatic fact about the Peace Treaty at Versailles was the signature. In order that they should be first in announcing this great fact to the world a certain news organization made elaborate arrangements telephonic, telegraphic, wireless, motor, and other, down to the smallest detail, for days beforehand, so as to secure swift transmission to London. In the final event several correspondents belonging to the organization, posted at different points between Versailles and London, were concerned in the transmission.

## WORKING A "SCOOP."

By means which need not be discussed, a Mr. A. had secured a place inside the Salle des Glaces. He wrote: "Despite the fact that I had practically a front seat, and so was far away from the door, I managed, by alternately trampling upon and crawling over people, to get out first to my special telephone with the news that the Germans had signed. I was the first person to send it from Versailles."

"B. was at the back of the Galerie des Glaces, and that is on the road along which I had to pass. When he saw me dash through the Chamber his face lighted up. 'You have it?' he cried. 'Yes,' I said, and bolted on. We had a special line direct from the Palace to our central office in Paris. C. there took my message down instantaneously, and inside a minute he was through to D. 'D. had hypnotized the French official in charge of our line to London with the idea that Lloyd George, Clemenceau, Wilson, and Waley Cohen (Colonel Cohen was the head of the British Communications Service at the Peace Conference) had stop watches in their hands, waiting to see how soon the news would be got through to London. The spell was effective, for D. was in touch with E., standing by at the London end, under a couple of minutes." This correspondent had the news in London long before anybody else, and as a result his organization was easily first in giving it to the world.

## WIRELESS PROPAGANDA.

Wireless, while a most valuable auxiliary to the means of communication, was not going to displace the cable—certainly not in the near future. Against one aspect of its use, if ever it was extended to this country, the public would have to raise its voice, and that was the circulation of news by foreign Governments containing insidious inferences. After representations made to them the Marconi Company frankly abandoned the idea they once held of becoming publishers of wireless news in Britain.

Viscount Burnham, who presided alluded to the high reputation Sir Rodrick Jones earned in South Africa, and paid tribute to the pre-eminent position occupied by Reuters' as a news agency. Its conduct, he said, had been characterized from the earliest days of its history by an integrity as well as an intelligence that had won world-wide recognition, and it stood to-day just as high as ever it did.

## WHEN CORRESPONDENTS DIFFER.

The Canton Times, (July 6) says—

It is interesting indeed to study how newspaper editors serve up the news for their readers. The headings and subheadings, if studied closely, will invariably indicate the prejudices and real sentiments of the editor. Take for instance a report from a correspondent relating to the capture of Wuchow, which was published in the South China Morning Post. The editor put a sub-heading in big type "Wuchow Looted." At a first glance one received the impression that the Kwangtung troops after entering Wuchow committed outrages against the inhabitants and looted the stores. But after reading the report through, you fall to find anything that would justify such a sensational heading.

A great deal of credit is given to the British Vice-Consul, Mr. Sly, for his excellent work in saving the city from the horrors of a bombardment. Mr. Sly deserves the credit, and should receive the thanks of the Wuchow people for his valiant efforts on their behalf. But we believe Mr. Sly would be the last one in the world to claim that the occupation of Wuchow by the Cantonese troops was accomplished by his efforts. Wuchow was besieged; the forts had been taken; Chen Ping-kun had fled on the 23rd. Only a few hundred Kwangsi soldiers remained in the city. Its fall was only a matter of a few hours bombardment by the Kwangtung Gunboats. What Mr. Sly most probably accomplished was the prevention of looting by the Kwangsi troops before they evacuated the city. It is foolish to say the Kwangtung army gained an easy victory and make it appear that Wuchow was evacuated by the Kwangsi soldiers entirely because of the persuasive arguments of Mr. Sly. Something more solid and substantial than arguments made the Kwangsi army take to its heels. The advance and attack of the Cantonese soldiers in force made Mr. Sly's words seem good common sense.

As to the looting of Wuchow by the Cantonese troops, some houses were searched and the soldiers took away articles of wearing apparel, it is claimed. But instead of general looting there was only a few isolated cases reported. A correspondent to the China Mail wrote: "While Wuchow was saved from fighting and plunder, thanks first to the efforts of Mr. Sly and next to the strong measures taken by the Kwangtung authorities to suppress pillage, some of the villages further up the river are reported to have been less fortunate and to have been looted by the retreating Kwangsi forces. Perfect order prevails in Wuchow itself, thanks to the determined efforts of the Kwangtung authorities who are gradually gaining the confidence of the populace."

From the above, we see that the South China Morning Post by scarehead type greatly exaggerated the small offences of the Cantonese soldiers while no mention was made at all regarding the looting committed by Kwangsi troops. If looting is done by the invading army during the first flush of victory and before officers can get to the scene, it is not anything unusual, for the same has happened even among the best disciplined troops. But when the defenders turn about and loot their own towns, it is extremely reprehensible.

That brings us back to the point. By headings and sub-headings editors reveal their bias. Do we need to be told on what side the sympathies of the South China Morning Post lie? The editor of that paper minimizes the victory won by the Cantonese and makes it appear that Wuchow was looted after capture. But the plain truth is the Cantonese deserved the victory which was never in doubt and, after the city was captured, behaved very well.

## CAN YOU AFFORD THE RISK?

WHERE you ever faced with a severe attack of cramp colic or diarrhoea without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house? Don't take such risks. A dose or two will cure you before a doctor could possibly be called, and it never fails even in the most severe and dangerous cases. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## BRITISH LEGION FORMED.

## PRINCE AS PATRON.

## A 2,000,000 MEMBERSHIP.

Delegates of various ex-Service men's organisations met in conference at Queen's Hall in order to discuss the establishment of a British Legion, which will, it is computed, embrace the membership of between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 men. Several hundred delegates were present, and the main subject before them was the welding into one comprehensive organisation the various societies and federations at present working in behalf of ex-Service men. Mr. T. F. Lister, who presided, said in the forefront of their programme would be the question of the disabled ex-Service man, who should be removed from the ordinary competitive labour market, and by some system of allocation—compulsory, if considered desirable—be secured employment in order that he might not have to carry along with his disability the uncertainty which would follow him through life if some such system were not adopted. They would ever, he was confident, have as their care—and at no time more than to-day—the question of the unemployed ex-Service men, and he hoped they would make their contribution in a proper way to something which the country needed very much at present, which could be summarised in five words, "Good will and good management." He hoped that whilst never neglecting the safety of the Empire they would never forget that the men who fought had a wonderful opportunity of laying the foundations of peace.

The title of the new organisation was discussed, and "The British Legion" was approved by a large majority.

The conference was resumed and Mr. T. F. Lister presided. There were about 800 delegates. Previously the delegates had been placed on the Cenotaph on behalf of the Provisional Unity Committee. Here the "Last Post" was sounded by Grenadier Guards, and a procession, under the guidance of Major-General Sir Frederick Maurice, then marched to Westminster Abbey.

The chairman said he had to acclaim with enthusiasm the election of the Prince of Wales as the first patron of the Legion. The announcement was received with prolonged cheers and the singing of "For he's a jolly good fellow."

A letter from the Prince was then read expressing his regret at being unable to attend the conference in consequence of his visit to Cornwall and the West Country, and expressing a hope that the conference would prove a complete success and that he might be furnished with a report of the proceedings. (Cheers.)

A delegate inquired if the Prince of Wales had been asked whether he was willing to become patron or president of the new organisation.

The Chairman: The Prince was willing to accept either position—(loud cheers)—but after careful consideration the Provisional Unity Committee decided to invite his Royal Highness to be a patron. (Cheers.) For the office of president two names were submitted, Field-Marshal Earl Haig and Captain Colin R. Cooke. A ballot was taken, with the result that Earl Haig was elected by 658 votes against forty-eight, amid loud cheering. Mr. T. F. Lister was elected chairman, Colonel Crossfield vice-president, and Major Cohen treasurer.

Major-General Sir F. Maurice, in moving the constitution of the Provisional Unity Committee of the four bodies now amalgamated as the first Executive Council of the Legion, expressed the conviction that they now had a thoroughly sound constitution.

The resolution was carried, the period of office of the council to be limited to Whitsun-tide, 1932. A further resolution called for the removal of all women's labour in Government departments, and another declared that every ex-Service man should have the right to work for maintenance. On the motion of Colonel Crossfield a resolution was carried in support of the principle of the League of Nations.

Major-General Sir F. Maurice stated that the total amount received by the Unity Relief Fund amounted to £175,932, of which £150,000 came from the National Relief Fund on condition that this latter amount was

## MODERN NAVAL ACTION.

## A PERSONAL NARRATIVE.

## "I PLAYED THE GAME."

"Tell my people that I played the game and stuck it out." Those were almost the last words of Commander Rudolf Vermer, of the Royal Navy, when his shattered arm had been amputated, and young and active and full of life promise as he had been, he gladly yielded up his spirit in the cause of King and country. He came of fighting stock; from his father, as well as from his mother, he had inherited great traditions of sacrifice and service. In issuing a memorial volume, with coloured and other plates of technical value, of his son's career, notable for many reasons, Colonel Willoughby Vermer has not merely satisfied a natural instinct, but has given the nation, for its inspiration, a book which it will do every man and woman, and, particularly, every British boy, whatever the class to which he belongs, good to read. Commander Vermer was a typical Englishman, moulded by his contact with the great Service of Drake, Hawkins, and Frobenius, as well as of St. Vincent, Collingwood, and Nelson. In these pages the story is told in simple language of his early years, and then of what he counted his supreme good fortune—appointment as gunnery officer and first lieutenant of the battle-cruiser "Inflexible," which shared with her sister ship, the "Invincible," in the heroics of the Battle of the Falkland Islands, the most decisive engagement since Trafalgar. These pages contain a first-hand account of the events, which led up to the destruction of Admiral von Spee's squadron and the avenging of the defeat of the gallant Cradock. This is a tale which ought not to have continued to be buried in the archives of the Admiralty, and it speaks well for the good sense of "my lords" that they have raised no objection to its wider circulation. It was the first personal narrative of a modern naval action, to be put on paper; it preserves the impressions of a naval officer in the hour of triumph, as the later chapter, dealing with the intervention of the "Inflexible" in the grim tragedy of the Dardanelles, tells of defeat swallowed up in victory. If later generations want to know how an Englishman could die for his country in this twentieth century, they can turn to this book. "The Battle Cruisers at the Action of the Falkland Islands." When we come to the episode of the Dardanelles, we read how the "Inflexible" steamed up the Straits under a hail of fire from three quarters; the fore-bridge became a mass of flames; then a shell struck the foremast yard, only a few feet above the fore-cannon station; the post of danger—where Commander Vermer and some others were on duty, and, besides, sent its fragments downwards, perforating the roof and sides of the conning tower. Three of the men were killed instantly, and Commander Vermer and Lieutenant Blaker, who was with him, as well as four of the five remaining lower deck ratings, were struck down. For some time the wounded had to remain in this blazing inferno, for rescue was impossible. Their sufferings need not be described; the commander, though he had received terrible injuries, remained conscious, collected, and filled with that pride which Nelson exhibited in his last hour, sending, among other messages by the ordinary mechanical means of communication, one to the captain that he was unable "to carry on." He died soon after removal to the hospital ship. This volume, with his valdictory words, "Tell my people that I played the game and stuck it out," is a worthy legacy to future generations. It was such men as these who died that we might live. The time of the publication of this memoir, with all it suggests, is opportune.

Referring to some of the specific items mentioned in the report, there is included under gums, dyed and resins such articles as Benjamin, Dragons Blood, sticklac, saddleflower, all of which are well-known to the very latest arrival here, but that which concerns us most in the category is Para rubber. In the first quarter of 1920 there were imported into the Colony 668,350 piculs, valued at \$80,671,476, whereas in the three months under review the quantity received here amounted to 486,667 piculs with a value of only \$16,811,582. Corresponding figures of exports were 909,088 piculs, valued at \$123,939,332, respectively. From the statement showing the quantity of Para rubber transhipped at Singapore and Penang from Malacca and the Malay Peninsula during the first quarter of this year it would appear that the total was 88,458 piculs, or 5,265 tons against 136,705 piculs, or 8,137 tons in the first three months of 1920; a decrease of 48,247 piculs, or 2,872 tons. From Malacca the exports were 17,512 piculs, from the F.M.S. 57,643 piculs and Johore and the non-Federated Malay States 13,003 piculs.

Rice imports dropped from \$80,150,408 in the first quarter of 1920

## SINGAPORE'S TRADE.

## STARTLING FIGURES.

## MILLIONS LOST IN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Some startling figures are embodied in the official return of imports and exports of the Straits Settlements for the quarter ended March 31. Compared with the corresponding period of last year imports have decreased by \$180,591,072, equivalent to £21,068,958, while exports have fallen away to the extent of \$215,463,180, or £25,137,370. Imports into Singapore decreased by \$133,423,437, into Penang by \$40,311,574, and Malacca by \$85,081, and exports fell, about, of the 1920 figures as follows: Singapore \$189,326,657, Penang \$44,053,688 and Malacca \$12,082,854. Taking the various settlements, it is found that imports for the first quarter of this year were as follows: Singapore \$131,545,941; Penang (the complete imports into and exports from by rail are not obtainable for the return) \$29,353,064; Malacca \$3,848,668, as compared with \$284,869,378, \$69,667,638 and \$10,704,728, respectively, for the same quarter of 1920. Export statistics show: Singapore \$81,160,184; Penang \$28,110,648 and Malacca \$4,968,678, the corresponding totals for the first quarter of last year being: Singapore \$81,160,184, Penang \$28,110,648, and Malacca \$4,968,678, respectively. These figures amount roughly to a falling year in trade during the first three months of the current year, as compared with the opening quarter of 1920 by a half in value in imports and a third in exports.

Taking the various headings, it is seen that under live animals, foods and drinks, and narcotics the imports have decreased in value from \$137,679,683 to \$58,084,815 and the exports from \$78,120,885 to \$43,157,626. Raw materials show a falling off from \$180,307,036 to \$61,773,762 in imports and \$109,728,009 to \$41,840,502. Manufactured articles have likewise fallen away, the imports for the first quarter of last year being \$63,352,026 as against \$44,879,096, and the exports \$46,853,797 as compared with \$21,241,383. For January, February and March of the current year, in coin and bullion there is a remarkable drop. In the first three months of 1920, the total value imported amounted to \$126,881,426, of which no less than \$115,889,213, compared with \$1,469,580, was in gold coin, while the record for this year up to March 31 shows an importation of coin and bullion totalling only \$12,444,532. Exports, too, are of equal interest. The statistics show that in the first three months of 1920 the total value of coin and bullion sent away from the Colony was valued at \$54,659,785, while in the corresponding period of this year the figure was only \$6,580,041.

## RUBBER STATISTICS.

Embracing the minister and saying she wanted to make a confession of an incident in her past life, a woman entered the pulpit at Trinity United Free Church, Ayr, as benediction was being pronounced. A church officer on entering the pulpit to remove her was also embraced, as were afterwards several people in the road outside. The woman was taken away by friends.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## REDUCTION IN PRICE OF BUTTER.

"Daisy" . . . \$1.45 per lb.  
"Dairymaid" . . . 1.35 " "  
"Pastry" . . . 1.15 " "

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE Co., Ltd.

## WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW &amp; CO. HONGKONG.

Have Just Received a New Shipment of

## PYREX

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

## TRANSPARENT OVEN WARE

Saves Fuel, Food and Labor

PYREX saves about one-half the fuel usually required, because it absorbs nearly all the oven heat back quickly.

PYREX saves food in many ways. Meats, vegetables, etc., when cooked in PYREX, retain their natural color and flavor to such a degree that economy may be practiced in buying the less expensive kinds and yet have delicious food. Most foods usually cooked on top of the stove can be better prepared in the oven.

PYREX saves labor—it is always free from grease and odors, for nothing can penetrate the hard smooth surface. You can wash it as easily as your china and silver.

Every practical shape and size for baking is made in PYREX. It is ready for immediate use and never discolors, rusts, cracks, dents or chips.

## BAKING DISHES OVAL

No. 400 Oval Shallow 9 x 9 \$1.50  
No. 401 " " 10 " 1.75  
No. 402 " " 12 " 1.95  
No. 403 " " 14 " 2.25

## BAKING DISHES ROUND

No. 120 Round Deep 8 1/2 x 9 \$5.00  
No. 121 " " 10 " 4.50  
No. 122 " " 12 " 3.25  
No. 123 " " 14 " 2.75  
No. 124 " " 16 " 2.00

## ROUND EGG COCHERS

No. 452 6 ea. 90 cts. 452 60 cts.  
No. 453 8 " 1.00 453 80 cts.  
No. 455 12 " 1.50

## BAKING DISHES STANDARD

No. 464 Round 1 qt. \$2.75  
No. 465 " 1 1/2 " 3.25  
No. 466 " 2 " 4.50

## GENERAL UTILITY DISHES

No. 321 OBLONG \$3.25 Each  
CUSTARD CUPS 90 cts.  
No. 422 Round 6 ea. 90 cts.  
No. 423 Oval 4 " 90 cts.  
No. 427 " 6 " \$1.25

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

## TOE HYSTERIA

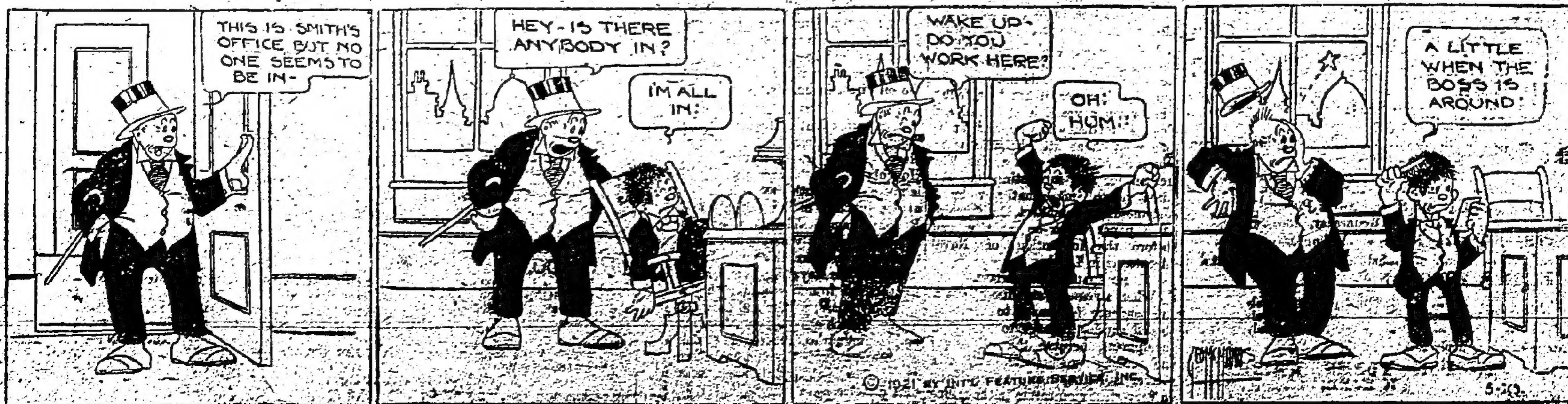
## DOCTOR'S STORY ON EOUGH AND TUMBLE CURE.

More than two years ago a piece of metal fell on a boy's foot and fractured a bone of the great toe, which was amputated. The lad still felt great pain in the stump, and the other toes all stopped growing for two years.

At the end of that time Dr. Hildred Carill, physician to Westminster Hospital, diagnosed the case as one of hysteria and tried to reason the boy out of it. The patient would not tolerate the slightest touch, but one day, says Dr. Carill in a recent lecture, quoted in the *Lancet*:

"I took off my coat, grasped the stump, and held on. Over and over we went, 'round and 'round the room; the rest of the boy, around the hospital; but in 15 minutes he had stopped his struggles and I had won. He at once put on his ordinary boots, and in a week was back at work in the dockyard. Six months later he was still full of gratitude."

## BRINGING UP FATHER.





## NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

## PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

## CHINA COAST, ETC.

SWATOW.  
July 8-D.L. Hailong.  
10-I.C.S.N. Choyang.  
11-C.O. Hydrang.  
12-I.C.S.N. Loang.  
13-D.L. Choyang.  
14-C.N. Choyang.  
15-D.L. Choyang.

AMOY.  
July 8-D.L. Hailong.  
10-I.C.S.N. Choyang.  
11-C.O. Hydrang.  
12-I.C.S.N. Loang.  
13-D.L. Choyang.  
14-C.N. Choyang.  
15-D.L. Choyang.

FOOCHOW.  
July 8-D.L. Hailong.  
10-I.C.S.N. Choyang.  
11-C.O. Hydrang.  
12-I.C.S.N. Loang.  
13-D.L. Choyang.  
14-C.N. Choyang.  
15-D.L. Choyang.

SHANGHAI.  
July 8-D.L. Hailong.  
10-I.C.S.N. Choyang.  
11-C.O. Hydrang.  
12-I.C.S.N. Loang.  
13-D.L. Choyang.  
14-C.N. Choyang.  
15-D.L. Choyang.

WUHAN.  
July 8-D.L. Hailong.  
10-I.C.S.N. Choyang.  
11-C.O. Hydrang.  
12-I.C.S.N. Loang.  
13-D.L. Choyang.  
14-C.N. Choyang.  
15-D.L. Choyang.

TIENSIN.  
July 8-D.L. Hailong.  
10-I.C.S.N. Choyang.  
11-C.O. Hydrang.  
12-I.C.S.N. Loang.  
13-D.L. Choyang.  
14-C.N. Choyang.  
15-D.L. Choyang.

TSINGTAO.  
July 8-D.L. Hailong.  
10-I.C.S.N. Choyang.  
11-C.O. Hydrang.  
12-I.C.S.N. Loang.  
13-D.L. Choyang.  
14-C.N. Choyang.  
15-D.L. Choyang.

PUKOW.  
July 8-D.L. Hailong.  
10-I.C.S.N. Choyang.  
11-C.O. Hydrang.  
12-I.C.S.N. Loang.  
13-D.L. Choyang.  
14-C.N. Choyang.  
15-D.L. Choyang.

KEELUNG.  
July 8-D.L. Hailong.  
10-I.C.S.N. Choyang.  
11-C.O. Hydrang.  
12-I.C.S.N. Loang.  
13-D.L. Choyang.  
14-C.N. Choyang.  
15-D.L. Choyang.

HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW.  
July 8-D.L. Hailong.  
10-I.C.S.N. Choyang.  
11-C.O. Hydrang.  
12-I.C.S.N. Loang.  
13-D.L. Choyang.  
14-C.N. Choyang.  
15-D.L. Choyang.

SAIGON.  
July 8-D.L. Hailong.  
10-I.C.S.N. Choyang.  
11-C.O. Hydrang.  
12-I.C.S.N. Loang.  
13-D.L. Choyang.  
14-C.N. Choyang.  
15-D.L. Choyang.

SINGAPORE.  
July 8-D.L. Hailong.  
10-I.C.S.N. Choyang.  
11-C.O. Hydrang.  
12-I.C.S.N. Loang.  
13-D.L. Choyang.  
14-C.N. Choyang.  
15-D.L. Choyang.

BANGKOK.  
July 8-D.L. Hailong.  
10-I.C.S.N. Choyang.  
11-C.O. Hydrang.  
12-I.C.S.N. Loang.  
13-D.L. Choyang.  
14-C.N. Choyang.  
15-D.L. Choyang.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, ETC.  
July 8-D.L. Hailong.  
10-I.C.S.N. Choyang.  
11-C.O. Hydrang.  
12-I.C.S.N. Loang.  
13-D.L. Choyang.  
14-C.N. Choyang.  
15-D.L. Choyang.

MANILA.  
July 8-D.L. Hailong.  
10-I.C.S.N. Choyang.  
11-C.O. Hydrang.  
12-I.C.S.N. Loang.  
13-D.L. Choyang.  
14-C.N. Choyang.  
15-D.L. Choyang.

SANDAKAN.  
July 8-D.L. Hailong.  
10-I.C.S.N. Choyang.  
11-C.O. Hydrang.  
12-I.C.S.N. Loang.  
13-D.L. Choyang.  
14-C.N. Choyang.  
15-D.L. Choyang.

JAVA PORTS, ETC.  
July 8-D.L. Hailong.  
10-I.C.S.N. Choyang.  
11-C.O. Hydrang.  
12-I.C.S.N. Loang.  
13-D.L. Choyang.  
14-C.N. Choyang.  
15-D.L. Choyang.

INDIAN PORTS, ETC.  
July 8-D.L. Hailong.  
10-I.C.S.N. Choyang.  
11-C.O. Hydrang.  
12-I.C.S.N. Loang.  
13-D.L. Choyang.  
14-C.N. Choyang.  
15-D.L. Choyang.

CALCUTTA.  
July 8-D.L. Hailong.  
10-I.C.S.N. Choyang.  
11-C.O. Hydrang.  
12-I.C.S.N. Loang.  
13-D.L. Choyang.  
14-C.N. Choyang.  
15-D.L. Choyang.

BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.  
July 8-D.L. Hailong.  
10-I.C.S.N. Choyang.  
11-C.O. Hydrang.  
12-I.C.S.N. Loang.  
13-D.L. Choyang.  
14-C.N. Choyang.  
15-D.L. Choyang.

AUSTRALIAN PORTS.  
July 8-D.L. Hailong.  
10-I.C.S.N. Choyang.  
11-C.O. Hydrang.  
12-I.C.S.N. Loang.  
13-D.L. Choyang.  
14-C.N. Choyang.  
15-D.L. Choyang.

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.  
July 8-D.L. Hailong.  
10-I.C.S.N. Choyang.  
11-C.O. Hydrang.  
12-I.C.S.N. Loang.  
13-D.L. Choyang.  
14-C.N. Choyang.  
15-D.L. Choyang.

JAPAN PORTS.  
July 8-D.L. Hailong.  
10-I.C.S.N. Choyang.  
11-C.O. Hydrang.  
12-I.C.S.N. Loang.  
13-D.L. Choyang.  
14-C.N. Choyang.  
15-D.L. Choyang.

AMERICAN PORTS.  
July 8-D.L. Hailong.  
10-I.C.S.N. Choyang.  
11-C.O. Hydrang.  
12-I.C.S.N. Loang.  
13-D.L. Choyang.  
14-C.N. Choyang.  
15-D.L. Choyang.

VANCOUVER.  
July 8-D.L. Hailong.  
10-I.C.S.N. Choyang.  
11-C.O. Hydrang.  
12-I.C.S.N. Loang.  
13-D.L. Choyang.  
14-C.N. Choyang.  
15-D.L. Choyang.

SEATTLE.  
July 8-D.L. Hailong.  
10-I.C.S.N. Choyang.  
11-C.O. Hydrang.  
12-I.C.S.N. Loang.  
13-D.L. Choyang.  
14-C.N. Choyang.  
15-D.L. Choyang.

PORTLAND.  
July 8-D.L. Hailong.  
10-I.C.S.N. Choyang.  
11-C.O. Hydrang.  
12-I.C.S.N. Loang.  
13-D.L. Choyang.  
14-C.N. Choyang.  
15-D.L. Choyang.

VALPARAISO.  
July 8-D.L. Hailong.  
10-I.C.S.N. Choyang.  
11-C.O. Hydrang.  
12-I.C.S.N. Loang.  
13-D.L. Choyang.  
14-C.N. Choyang.  
15-D.L. Choyang.

NEW YORK.  
July 8-D.L. Hailong.  
10-I.C.S.N. Choyang.  
11-C.O. Hydrang.  
12-I.C.S.N. Loang.  
13-D.L. Choyang.  
14-C.N. Choyang.  
15-D.L. Choyang.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.  
July 8-D.L. Hailong.  
10-I.C.S.N. Choyang.  
11-C.O. Hydrang.  
12-I.C.S.N. Loang.  
13-D.L. Choyang.  
14-C.N. Choyang.  
15-D.L. Choyang.

DURBAN AND CAPETOWN.  
July 8-D.L. Hailong.  
10-I.C.S.N. Choyang.  
11-C.O. Hydrang.  
12-I.C.S.N. Loang.  
13-D.L. Choyang.  
14-C.N. Choyang.  
15-D.L. Choyang.

## OF INTEREST TO MALARIA SUFFERERS.

People who say that Malaria cannot be cured but must be endured since it has got a grip upon the system, will do well to read the evidence of Mr. J. R. de Brin, of the Ceylon Government Railway Service, Maradana Station, Colombo.

"I contracted Malaria in a very severe form some years ago," said Mr. de Brin. "The symptoms preceding the attack were in the nature of a cold, and a feeling of nausea after eating. In a short time I was shivering all over. Then my body would go cold and I would shiver with ague, this being followed by intense fever and perspiration."

"The frequency and violence of the attacks weakened me so much that I lost a lot of weight. Vomiting and constipation troubled me, and headaches nearly drove me frantic. Dozens of medicines and treatments failing to cure, I was fast becoming a worn-out man, and began to despair."

"One day a friend told me that he had been cured of Malaria by Dr. Williams' pink pills, and this led me to try these pills. They certainly proved a success, for soon I felt a decided improvement. The listless feeling left me, my spirits rose, my appetite improved, and the disagreeable nausea after eating ceased. Then my bowels began to act regularly, those terrible headaches and attacks of vomiting stopped. I recovered lost weight. In a wonderfully short time I found myself free from ague and fever, and I am thankful to say I am now in good health, a happy state of affairs entirely due, I am confident, to Dr. Williams' pink pills, which enriched my blood and drove out old impurities."

Famous throughout the world for over thirty years as a remedy for ailments due to impure, watery blood and considered by Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people are obtainable from dealers everywhere, at \$1.00 per bottle, \$5.00 for 6 bottles, post free, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96, Freshman Road, Shanghai.

BEATLE.  
July 8-D.L. Hailong.  
10-I.C.S.N. Choyang.  
11-C.O. Hydrang.  
12-I.C.S.N. Loang.  
13-D.L. Choyang.  
14-C.N. Choyang.  
15-D.L. Choyang.

PORTLAND.  
July 8-D.L. Hailong.  
10-I.C.S.N. Choyang.  
11-C.O. Hydrang.  
12-I.C.S.N. Loang.  
13-D.L. Choyang.  
14-C.N. Choyang.  
15-D.L. Choyang.

VALPARAISO.  
July 8-D.L. Hailong.  
10-I.C.S.N. Choyang.  
11-C.O. Hydrang.  
12-I.C.S.N. Loang.  
13-D.L. Choyang.  
14-C.N. Choyang.  
15-D.L. Choyang.

NEW YORK.  
July 8-D.L. Hailong.  
10-I.C.S.N. Choyang.  
11-C.O. Hydrang.  
12-I.C.S.N. Loang.  
13-D.L. Choyang.  
14-C.N. Choyang.  
15-D.L. Choyang.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.  
July 8-D.L. Hailong.  
10-I.C.S.N. Choyang.  
11-C.O. Hydrang.  
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14-C.N. Choyang.  
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DURBAN AND CAPETOWN.  
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12-I.C.S.N. Loang.  
13-D.L. Choyang.  
14-C.N. Choyang.  
15-D.L. Choyang.

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.  
July 8-D.L. Hailong.  
10-I.C.S.N. Choyang.  
11-C.O. Hydrang.  
12-I.C.S.N. Loang.  
13-D.L. Choyang.  
14-C.N. Choyang.  
15-D.L. Choyang.

EUROPEAN PORTS.  
July 8-D.L. Hailong.  
10-I.C.S.N. Choyang.  
11-C.O. Hydrang.  
12-I.C.S.N. Loang.  
13-D.L. Choyang.  
14-C.N. Choyang.  
15-D.L. Choyang.

LONDON.  
July 8-D.L. Hailong.  
10-I.C.S.N. Choyang.  
11-C.O. Hydrang.  
12-I.C.S.N. Loang.  
13-D.L. Choyang.  
14-C.N. Choyang.  
15-D.L. Choyang.

LIVERPOOL.  
July 8-D.L. Hailong.  
10-I.C.S.N. Choyang.  
11-C.O. Hydrang.  
12-I.C.S.N. Loang.  
13-D.L. Choyang.  
14-C.N. Choyang.  
15-D.L. Choyang.

HAMBURG.  
July 8-D.L. Hailong.  
10-I.C.S.N. Choyang.  
11-C.O. Hydrang.  
12-I.C.S.N. Loang.  
13-D.L. Choyang.  
14-C.N. Choyang.  
15-D.L. Choyang.

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.  
July 8-D.L. Hailong.  
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11-C.O. Hydrang.  
12-I.C.S.N. Loang.  
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EUROPEAN PORTS.  
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LONDON.  
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HAMBURG.  
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BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.  
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EUROPEAN PORTS.  
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LONDON.  
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LIVERPOOL.  
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13-D.L. Choyang.  
14-C.N. Choyang.  
15-D.L. Choyang.

## BANKS.

## ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

(AN AMERICAN BANK)

CAPITAL ... U.S. \$ 4,000,000

STOCKS &amp; UNDIVIDED PROFITS ... U.S. \$ 1,489,900

HEAD OFFICE, NEW YORK.

BRANCH, SAN FRANCISCO.

HEAD OFFICE FOR THE ORIENT.

SHANGHAI.

BRANCHES:

CANTON, HANKOW, MANILA, TIENSIN,

CHANGSHA, PEKING, SINGAPORE.

D. M. BIGGAR,

Manager.

## FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

## CHAIRS.

I.-In Victoria, with two Bearers.

Quarter hour, 10 cents

Half hour, 20 "

One hour, 35 "

Three hours, 50 "

Six hours, 70 "

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), \$1.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, call fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

II.-Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour, 0.00 cents

Three hours, \$1.00

Six hours, 1.50

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), 2.00

III.-In the Hill District.

With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers.

Quarter hour, \$0.15 \$0.20

Half hour, 0.30 0.40

One hour, 0.50 0.60

Two hours, 0.75 0.90

Three hours, 1.00 1.20

Five hours, 1.50 1.80

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), 2.00

RICKSHAS.

I.-In the Island of Hongkong, if engaged in Victoria.

Ten minutes, 5 cents

Quarter hour, 10 "

Half hour, 15 "

One hour, 20 "

Every subsequent hour, 30 "

Note.-If the ricksha be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.

II.-In Kowloon.

Quarter hour, 5 cents

Half hour, 10 "

One hour, 15 "

Every subsequent hour, 10 "

III.-Tung Road.

Twenty cents shall be added for each extra lot or part of an hour if the hire exceeds the journey to take longer than

4th mile

single, 75 cents; 1 hour, 1.00

return, 1.00; 1.50; 2 hours, 1.50

Beyond 4th to 5th mile

single, 1.00; 1.50; 2 hours, 2.00

Beyond 5th to 6th mile

single, 1.50; 2.00; 2 hours, 2.50

Beyond 6th to 7th mile

single, 2.00; 2.50; 2 hours, 3.00

Beyond 7th to 8th mile

single, 2.50; 3.00; 2 hours, 3.50

Beyond 8th to 9th mile

single, 3.00; 3.50; 2 hours, 4.00

Beyond 9th to 10th mile

single, 3.50; 4.00; 2 hours, 4.50

Beyond 10th to 11th mile

single, 4.00; 4.50; 2 hours, 5.00

Beyond 11th to 12th mile

single, 4.50; 5.00; 2 hours, 5.50

Beyond 12th to 13th mile

single, 5.00; 5.50; 2 hours, 6.00

Beyond 13th to 14th mile

single, 5.50; 6.00; 2 hours, 6.50

Beyond 14th to 15th mile

single, 6.00; 6.50; 2 hours, 7.00

Beyond 15th to 16th mile

single, 6.50; 7.00; 2 hours, 7.50

Beyond 16th to 17th mile

single, 7.00; 7.50; 2 hours, 8.00

Beyond 17th to 18th mile

single, 7.50; 8.00; 2 hours, 8.50

Beyond 18th to 19th mile

single, 8.00; 8.50; 2 hours, 9.00

Beyond 19th to 20th mile

single, 8.50; 9.00; 2 hours, 9.50

Beyond 20th to 21st mile

single, 9.00; 9.50; 2 hours, 10.00

Beyond 21st to 22nd mile

single, 9.50; 10.00; 2 hours, 10.50

Beyond 22nd to 23rd mile

single, 10.00; 10.50; 2 hours, 11.00

Beyond 23rd to 24th mile

single, 10.50; 11.00; 2 hours, 11.50

Beyond 24th to 25th mile

single, 11.00; 11.50; 2 hours, 12.00

Beyond 25th to 26th mile

single, 11.50; 12.00; 2 hours, 12.50

Beyond 26th to 27th mile

single, 12.00; 12.50; 2 hours, 13.00

Beyond 27th to 28th mile

single, 12.50; 13.00; 2 hours, 13.50

Beyond 28th to 29th mile



